

EAC-CPF Tag Library and Best Practice Guide

Chicago Meeting – July 2020

Tag Library and Best Practice Guide Contents

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Tag Library Conventions 1

EAD3 Tag Library Conventions:

<https://www.loc.gov/ead/EAD3taglib/EAD3.html#d1e307>

May Occur Within:

Identifies all of the parent elements within which the described element may appear, listed in alphabetical order by tag name. This information conveys information about where and how often an element is available throughout the schema. The definitions for parent elements may provide additional information about an element's usage.

Availability:

Indicates, within the context of its parent(s), whether the element is required or optional, and whether or not it is repeatable.

Availability/May occur within

<dateRange>

May occur within:

[chronItem](#), [cpfRelation](#), [dateSet](#), [existDates](#), [function](#), [functionRelation](#), [legalStatus](#), [localControl](#), [localDescription](#),
[mandate](#), [occupation](#), [place](#), [resourceRelation](#), [useDates](#)

Availability:

- Within <cpfRelation>, <function>, <functionRelation>, <legalStatus>, <localDescription>, <mandate>, <occupation>, <place>, <resourceRelation>: one of <date>, <dateRange> or <dateSet> optional, not repeatable
- Within <localControl>: one of <dateRange> or <date> optional, not repeatable
- Within <existDates>, <useDates>: one of <date>, <dateRange> or <dateSet> required, not repeatable
- Within <chronItem>: one of <date> or <dateRange> required, not repeatable
- Within <dateSet>: at least two of <date> and/or <dateRange> required, repeatable

Tag Library Conventions 2

May Contain:

Identifies what child nodes (text or elements) may occur within the element being defined. Elements are listed in alphabetical order by tag name. Elements may be empty (e.g., an element which allows no child text or element nodes), or they may contain text (listed as [text]), other elements, or a mixture of text and other elements. Text content cannot include characters that would be interpreted by a parser as action codes. For example, a left angle bracket has to be represented as the character entity reference < so that it is not misinterpreted as the start of an element name.

May Contain

<nameEntry>

May contain: [alternativeForm](#) (0..n), [authorizedForm](#) (0..n), [part](#) (1..n), [preferredForm](#) (0..n), [useDates](#) (0..1)

<biogHist>

May contain: [abstract](#) (0..1), [chronList](#) (0..n), [citation](#) (0..n), [list](#) (0..n), [outline](#) (0..n), [p](#) (0..n)

<abstract>

May contain: [text], span (0..n)

<entityType>

May contain: "corporateBody" or "family" or "person"

<dateSet>

May contain: [date](#), [dateRange](#)

May Contain

<dateSet>

May contain: [date](#), [dateRange](#)

Description and Usage:

A grouping element used for combining single dates and date ranges, multiple single dates, or multiple date ranges. The <dateSet> element is used in situations where complex date information needs to be conveyed and **requires at least two child elements**. These can be a combination of <date> and <dateRange> elements.

Tag Library Conventions 3

Description and Usage:

This section begins with one or more paragraphs that provide a more thorough description of the element than that found in the Summary, which may be followed by guidance on use. The terms "parent" and "child" are used to indicate hierarchical relationships between elements. Standard terminology is also used to suggest the kind of element being discussed. "Wrapper element" indicates an element that cannot contain text directly; a second, nested element must be opened first. Wrapper elements designate sets of elements that comprise a distinctive section of a finding aid, for example, the Descriptive Identification <did>.

"Generic element" refers to elements common to many kinds of documents that contain information not specifically related to archival description, e.g., <name> and <num>.

"Formatting element" indicates elements that can be used to invoke special text presentation, such as block quotes, chronologies, and emphasis. When the schema enforces a specific sequence of child elements, that sequence is indicated. If useful, context-specific guidance for the usage of an element's attributes is given in an "Attribute usage" section. A

"See also" section may be provided to indicate additional elements that are similar, easily confused, or otherwise related to the element being described.

Availability – Description and Usage

<dateSet>

May contain: [date](#), [dateRange](#)

Description and Usage:

A grouping element used for combining single dates and date ranges, multiple single dates, or multiple date ranges. The <dateSet> element is used in situations where complex date information needs to be conveyed.

<dateSet> must have at least two child elements. These can be a combination of <date> and <dateRange> elements.

Availability – Description and Usage

<useDates>

May contain: [date](#), [dateRange](#), [dateSet](#)

Description and Usage:

Within <nameEntry>, <useDates> provides the dates during which the name was used for or by the CPF entity.

<useDates> must contain one of <date>, <dateRange> or <dateSet>.

For parallel names (e.g., official forms of the name in different languages and/or scripts, transliterated forms of the name), <useDates> may occur in <nameEntryParallel> rather than in the individual <nameEntry> elements contained in <nameEntryParallel>.

Description and usage

<nameEntry>

May contain: [alternativeForm](#), [authorizedForm](#), [part](#), [preferredForm](#), [useDates](#)

May occur within: [identity](#), [nameEntryParallel](#)

Description and Usage:

Within <identity>, the element <nameEntry> is used to record a name by which the corporate body, the person, or the family described in the EAC-CPF instance is known.

When <nameEntry> occurs within <nameEntryParallel> it is used to record two or more parallel forms (e.g., official forms of the name in different languages and/or scripts or transliterated forms of the name). When <nameEntry> is not included within <nameEntryParallel> it is used to record the authorized or alternative forms, whether standardized or not.

Each form of the name is recorded in a separate <nameEntry> element.

Each <nameEntry> must contain at least one <part> element. Within <nameEntry> each of the component parts of a name may be recorded in a separate <part> element.

When <nameEntry> does not occur within <nameEntryParallel>, it may include two optional elements, <authorizedForm> and <alternativeForm>, to account more precisely for the status of the form of the name contained in the <nameEntry> element, as compared to other possible forms of the name contained in other <nameEntry> elements.

The <nameEntry> element may also contain a <useDates> element to indicate the dates the name was used but only when <nameEntry> is not included within <nameEntryParallel>.

The attributes @scriptCode and @xml:lang are used to specify the script and the language of each of the names recorded in <nameEntry>.

If the form of the name recorded in <nameEntry> is a transliterated one, the attribute @transliteration is used to record the conventions or rules applied to transliterate this form of the name.

Attribute Usage

EAD3 Tag Library

If useful, context-specific guidance for the usage of an element's attributes is given in an "Attribute usage" section.

EAD3 example:

<citation>

Summary: A required child element of <conventiondeclaration>, <localtypeddeclaration>, and <rightsdeclaration> for identifying any rules and conventions applied in the compilation of the description.

Attribute usage: Use @href to link to the cited resource.

Question:

Would it be useful to include 'Attribute Usage' with some elements in EAC-CPF?

See Also

EAD3 Tag Library

"See also" section may be provided to indicate additional elements that are similar, easily confused, or otherwise related to the element being described.

EAD3 Example:

<langmaterial>

See also: Do not confuse with <languagedeclaration> in <control>, which specifies the language(s) and script(s) in which the finding aid is written. See also the descriptions for <language> and <languageset>.

Questions:

- Do we need to include this in the EAC-CPF Tag Library?
- Do we need a way to direct people to the Best Practice Guide from the Tag Library?

References

EAD3 Tag Library

References: Identifies corresponding elements in other standards, schemas, and markup languages: ISAD(G), MARC, MODS, and HTML. Full crosswalks for ISAD(G), MARC21, and MODS are found in Appendix A.

EAD3 example:

<langmaterial>

References:

ISAD(G) 3.4.3

MARC 546

Question:

Do we need to include this in the EAC-CPF Tag Library for ISAAR(CPF)?

Tag Library Conventions 4

Description and Usage:

This section begins with one or more paragraphs that provide a more thorough description of the element than that found in the Summary, which may be followed by guidance on use.... When the schema enforces a specific sequence of child elements, that sequence is indicated.

<control> - information in two sections of current Tag Library

CONTROL

The <control> element contains the following subelements; they are presented in the prescribed order in the EAC-CPF schema:

<recordId> - Required. Contains the one or more unique identifiers for the EAC-CPF instance.

<otherRecordId> - Optional. An element that allows the recording of additional identifiers that may be associated with the EAC-CPF instance.

<maintenanceStatus> - Required. Contains the current drafting status of the EAC-CPF instance. Values include: new, revised, deleted, cancelled, deletedSplit, or deletedReplaced.

<publicationStatus> - Optional. Contains information about the editorial status of the EAC-CPF instance.

<maintenanceAgency> - Required. Contains the name and coded information about the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.
[...]

<control> Control

Summary: The element of the instance that contains control information about its identity, creation, maintenance, status, and the rules and authorities used in the composition of the description.

Description and Usage:

This required wrapper element within <eac-cpf> contains the information necessary to manage the instance. This includes information about its identity, creation, maintenance, and status as well the languages, rules and authorities used in the composition of the description.

It must contain a unique identifier for the instance within the <recordId> element. Other associated identifiers may be given in <otherRecordId>. There must be a description of the agency responsible for its creation and maintenance in <maintenanceAgency> as well as statements about its current drafting status in <maintenanceStatus> and the creation, maintenance, and disposition of the instance in <maintenanceHistory>.

Three elements are available to declare languages, rules and conventions used in the EAC-CPF instance. The <languageDeclaration> element provides information on the language and script used in the description. The <conventionDeclaration> element provides information on the authorities or controlled vocabularies used in the instance. <localTypeDeclaration> declares the local conventions and controlled vocabularies used within the localType.

[...]

<control> - draft description and usage

<control>

Description and Usage:

This required wrapper element within <eac-cpf> contains the information necessary to manage the instance. This includes information about its identity, creation, maintenance, and status as well the languages, rules and authorities used in the composition of the description.

It must contain a unique identifier for the instance within the <recordId> element. Other associated identifiers may be given in <otherRecordId>. There must be a description of the agency responsible for its creation and maintenance in <maintenanceAgency> as well as statements about its current drafting status in <maintenanceStatus> and the creation, maintenance, and disposition of the instance in <maintenanceHistory>.

There are optional elements available to declare languages, rules, conventions and sources used in the EAC-CPF instance. Other control elements considered necessary but not otherwise included may be given in the <localControl> element.

The prescribed order of all child elements (both required and optional) is:

<recordId> - Required. Contains the one or more unique identifiers for the EAC-CPF instance.

<otherRecordId> - Optional. An element that allows the recording of additional identifiers that may be associated with the EAC-CPF instance.

<maintenanceStatus> - Required. Contains the current drafting status of the EAC-CPF instance. Values include: new, revised, deleted, cancelled, deletedSplit, or deletedReplaced.

<publicationStatus> - Optional. Contains information about the editorial status of the EAC-CPF instance.


<maintenanceAgency> - Required. Contains the name and coded information about the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.

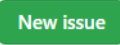
[...]


GitHub

Adding labels to GitHub to highlight where examples are needed, and potential inclusion in Best Practice Guide

<entityId> #115

 Open SJagodzinski opened this issue on Jan 28 · 0 comments






SJagodzinski commented on Jan 28 · edited



Entity Identifier

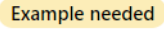
- **rename** to `<identityId>` and define as identity identifier
- review **attributes**:
 - a) remove xml namespace
 - b) review if new attribute `@status` is suitable
- add new optional attribute:
 - `@audience`
 - `@languageOfElement`
 - `@scriptOfElement`

Assignees


 SJagodzinski

Labels



Projects

 EAC-CPF 2.0

Best Practice Guide

From Austin Meeting, 2019

- Explain the usage of a set of describing elements and attributes with different use cases, e.g. for names, dates, rules, other complex objects.
- Give best practise examples from EAC-CPF users for the different use cases.
- Show example encodings, designed or real ones, to clarify the encoding.
- Provide an ideal example encoding and a short one

Best Practice Guide

There is an increasing list of elements and attributes to include as topics in Best Practice Guide. *How do we decide what to include?*

Some examples of complex elements, or use cases we might want to use the Best Practice Guide to explain:

- Assertion descriptions
- Use of multiple languages
- Rules/conventions
- Uncertain dates
- Multiple names

Related GitHub issues

- Provide more examples and list institutions using EAC-CPF
 - <https://github.com/SAA-SDT/eac-cpf-schema/issues/37>
- Recommend tools for validation for EAC-CPF
 - <https://github.com/SAA-SDT/eac-cpf-schema/issues/36>